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COMMANDERS DIGEST

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE • WASHINGTON, D.C.

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Buildup Of National Guard And Reserve Is Explained; To Be Primary Augmentation Force To Active Forces

The proposed buildup of equipment and personnel-readiness within the National Guard and Reserve as the "initial and primary augmentation force to the Active forces in the event of a substantial mobilization need," was explained April 1 to Members of the House Armed Services Committee.

Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs) Roger T. Kelley appeared before the Committee in support of the Defense Department's proposal for the authorized strength of the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces for Fiscal Year 1972.

Mr. Kelley stressed that during Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird's appearance before the same Committee March 9 on the Fiscal Year 1972 budget, he had described the role of the National Guard and Reserve forces as part of the "Strategy of Realistic Deterrence."

"This 'Total Force' strategy," Secretary Kelley said, "requires the optimum use of all military and related resources. It embraces the active as well as the Reserve components of the United States and the military capabilities of all allied nations."

Mr. Kelley emphasized, "There has been a much-needed clarification of our national policy pertaining to the role of the National Guard and Reserve forces. Specifically, in any future emergency requiring a rapid and substantial expansion of the Active forces, National Guard and Reserve forces, rather than draftees, will be the initial and primary source for augmentation of the Active forces.

Policy Implications

"This policy," he said, "has important implications. It means, first of all, that the National Guard and Reserve forces have a vital national security mission. Men should join these units because they want to be a part of that mission, and not to avoid real military service. Further, it means that the Selected Reserve must be manned, trained, and equipped for mobilization should the need arise."

He then said he thought it was appropriate to examine what is happening in that area as a result of the initiatives taken by Secretary Laird.

"One of the most important results of the initiatives is improvement in the equipment status of the Army Guard and Reserve. Between FY 1965 and FY 1969, virtually all of the equipment purchased by the Army for the National Guard and Reserve was diverted to support the war in Southeast Asia. In addition to these diversions, other equipment was withdrawn from the Army Guard and Reserve to meet Vietnam requirements," he stressed.

Inventory Picture

"The result was a net change in the equipment inventory of the Army Guard and Reserve in the period 1965-1969 of minus $72 million," he said. "The equipment inventory picture was actually worse than that because much of the equipment counted in the inventory was obsolete or otherwise not combat-serviceable.

"This picture has changed sharply under this Administration," he continued.

(Continued On Page 2)

IMPORTANT TALK. Mrs. Helen K. Leslie chats with Admiral Elmo R. Zumwalt Jr., left, Chief of Naval Operations, and Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird before the opening of the Spring meeting of the Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services (DACOWITS), at the Pentagon. (See Story on Page 5.) (Official DoD Photo by Frank E. Hall)

RESERVE FORCES

(Continued From Page 1)

"In FY 1970, equipment with a value of $300 million was issued to the Army Guard and Reserve. So far in FY 1971, additional equipment with a value of just under $500 million has been issued or allocated to the Army Guard and Reserve. In the period 1972-1974, equipment with a value of nearly $1 billion will be added to Army Guard and Reserve inventories through depot rebuilding programs which will cost about $250 million."

Same Complaint

Mr. Kelley told Committee members that when he came into his position two years ago, the complaint from all National Guard and Reserve commanders was the same—"Our number one problem is equipment and the lack of it not only impedes readiness, it also destroys morale."

Mr. Kelley said that the equipment increases do not cure the equipment deficiencies in the Army Guard and Reserve which built up during the FY 1965-1969 time frame, but they do make a sizable dent in the problem.

"It means that by the beginning of Calendar Year 1972," he went on, "nine National Guard and Reserve brigades will be capable, both of equipment on hand and personnel-readiness, to meet mobilization requirements."

The impact of these initiatives upon other Services' Reserve programs is no less significant. World War II destroyers assigned to the Naval Reserve have all been replaced with combat-serviceable ships. The continuing replacement of the Naval Reserve Fleet with ships which are even more compatible with the Active Fleet is scheduled for completion during FY 1973.

"A reorientation of the Naval and Marine Corps Air Reserves," Secretary Kelley explained to the Committee, "has produced important improvements in the quality of their equipment. All fighter and attack squadrons now have combat-deployable aircraft, and further modernization is programmed as equipment becomes available through Active force reductions."

Referring to modernization of the Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve, he said it is proceeding. And, C-130s, F-101s and RF-101s are replacing older model aircraft, and there will be further conversations in the future.

First Jet Fighters

The Air Force Reserve now has its first jet fighters in almost two decades with the assignment of the A-37 to Special Operations units. The C-141 associate program in the Military Airlift Command continues to grow in size and importance with additional squadrons being activated. There will also be Reserve associate units to provide surge or long-term expansion as C-5 (Galaxy) operations advance.

Other Improvements

Mr. Kelley also reported on several other additional Air Force Reserve/National Guard improvements, including:

- Conversion of two more Air Force Reserve Military Airlift Wings and two additional Air National Guard Military Airlift Groups from C-97 and C-124 aircraft to C-130 Hercules aircraft.
- Upgrading of four Air National Guard Tactical Reconnaissance Groups from RF-84 to RF-4 and RF-101 aircraft.
- Replacing F-100 and F-84 aircraft of four Air National Guard Tactical Fighter Groups with F-105, F-4 and other F-100 jets.

The training ship replacement program for the Naval Reserve continues, Mr. Kelley said, and added that half the older ships have been replaced by fleet compatible, combat-serviceable ships from the Navy's Active forces. Nine more Naval Reserve destroyers will be replaced in FY 1972, he said.

Modernization

For the Naval Air Reserve, he indicated, two attack squadrons will convert from A-4 type aircraft to A-7 aircraft during this calendar year. Additionally, he said, two more VP Patrol Squadrons will be outfitted with P-3 turbo-prop aircraft, replacing the P-2 type, as part of an on-going Naval Air Reserve modernization program.

"In the Army," Mr. Kelley said, "the first increments of 69 M60 tanks are in the process of being dispatched to Guard and Reserve units and will be in place by the end of April. Tentatively, 271 of these tanks are scheduled for assignment to the units before the end of FY 1972."

Noting that the FY 1972 Budget includes $3.1 billion for the National Guard and Reserve, Mr. Kelley explained that "This means that the Guard/Reserve share of the DoD budget is 50 per cent greater than in the FY 1969 budget.

"And while that increase standing by itself is impressive," he added, "It does not tell the whole story.

Reduce Backlogs

"Specific priority requirements, . . ." he said, "have been addressed with funds to assure maintenance of Selected Reserve strengths, funds to reduce backlogs of enlistees awaiting training, funds to assure maintenance of Selected Reserve strengths, funds to reduce backlogs of enlistees awaiting training, funds to increase technician support for units receiving more sophisticated equipment, and funds to bring repairable equipment in Army stocks to combat-serviceable standards for issue to National Guard and Reserve units.

"In the area of personnel," he remarked, ". . . we are committed to proposing legislation for a Guard/Reserve bonus and, also, to provide certain medical care and death benefits for Guardsmen and Reservists.

"It is our belief," he asserted, "that these measures, together with the administrative actions which were outlined in the presentations during the draft hearings, will provide us with the basic tools to support those strengths being requested as we move into the decreasing draft environment of FY 1972."

Mr. Kelley concluded his statement by assuring the Committee that "Great credit is due the Secretaries of the Services, the Chiefs of the Services and their staffs for working productively with my office in implementing Secretary Laird's new initiatives. Continuing emphasis will be necessary to insure National Guard and Reserve ability to respond fully as a manned, equipped and trained part of the Total Force."

COMMANDERS DIGEST

THIS PUBLICATION CONTAINS OFFICIAL INFORMATION, NEWS AND POLICY, DIRECT FROM WASHINGTON AUTHORIZED SOURCES.

Editor John R. German

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President Grants $1.16 Million

Pilot Project To Aid Jobs For Veterans Program

President Richard Nixon, in his latest of a series of moves to provide more help to veterans, has established a $1.16 million grant to establish a pilot program that will acquaint disadvantaged veterans —particularly Vietnam-era veterans— with educational and job training benefits available and to encourage them to take advantage of these benefits.

In his statement, the President said:

As our American troops return from Vietnam in increasing numbers, one of the most crucial questions facing the Nation is what they return to.

We owe these men a debt of gratitude for their service—but we also owe them something more. We owe them an extra measure of help in making the difficult transition back to civilian life.

The help available under existing Federal programs has been substantially increased during the past two years, but the dismaying fact is that unemployment among Vietnam-era veterans still is significantly greater than it is among non-veterans in the same age bracket. This poses a challenge to government at all levels—Federal, State and local—to business, to the educational community, and to all of us as citizens.

One key factor in this problem is that many returning veterans who could profit most from the benefits available—and particularly the disadvantaged—are not making full use of them.

Continuing Effort

As part of the Administration's continuing effort to improve services to returning veterans and to encourage fuller use of them by those eligible, a new program is being launched today to acquaint disadvantaged veterans with the educational and job training benefits available and to encourage them to participate. I welcome the public-spirited cooperation of the many groups and individuals that are making this imaginative new venture possible, and urge all concerned to help make it a success.

This is the latest in a series of moves that have been made to provide more help to veterans. For example:

—The GI Bill allowance for education has been increased by 35 per cent.

—Veterans have been permitted to draw these benefits concurrently with other Federal benefits.

—I have proposed new legislation to reduce the financial hardship borne in the early months of school enrollment by making advance payments of GI Bill benefits.

In October 1970, I created the Jobs for Veterans Program under Mr. James F. Oates Jr. This group has sought the active help and cooperation of employers, labor unions, voluntary organizations, and State and local governments in opening job and training opportunities to returning veterans.

As a result of these and other Administration efforts, we can point with pride to greatly increased participation in GI Bill benefits. More than one million veterans are now receiving benefits. This is an increase of 36 per cent over last year, 70 per cent over the level two years ago, and 240 per cent over 1966. By the end of 1972, we expect to be providing these benefits to 1.8 million people.

NOMINATED. James E. Johnson, left, visits Secretary of the Navy John H. Chafee after being named to the post of Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Manpower and Reserve Affairs. Mr. Johnson has been serving as Commissioner and Vice Chairman of the U.S. Civil Service Commission since Feb. 24, 1969. (U.S. Navy Photo by PHC Billy Mason)

Improvements

We have also provided substantial improvements in other important benefits for veterans, including:

—10 per cent average increase in compensation for death or disablement from military service.

—10 per cent average increase in pension benefits for needy veterans (or their survivors and dependents) of wartime service.

—Higher quality medical care by providing staffing increases of almost 4,000 —raising the staff-to-patient ratio from 1.5:1 to 1.8:1 for general medical patients, and higher for surgical patients— and adding some 170 specialized medical units in such areas as spinal cord injury treatment, rehabilitation of the blind, drug abuse clinics, and many others.

The venture being announced today— involving the Office of Economic Opportunity and the Nation's communities together in a joint effort to reach out to the veteran and help him obtain needed training benefits—is but one of a number of new measures being developed by the Administration to assist the returning veterans.

As a Nation, we bear a profound and very special responsibility to those who have been called upon to serve. All of us share in that obligation—and each veteran, by his service, has earned assistance in assuming his rightful place in the civilian community. The Federal government must do its full share in meeting that obligation, and I also urge all others who can help to do so.

On April 12, just before making the statement public, President Nixon discussed the new program with the principal officials involved, including:

Donald Johnson, Veterans Administration Administrator; Frank Carlucci, Director, Office of Economic Opportunity; Indianapolis, Ind., Mayor Richard R. Lugar; Jobs for Veterans Chairman James F. Oates Jr.; and Robert Penn, a Vietnam veteran, of Buffalo, N.Y.

SURVEY REVEALS LACK OF SOCIAL SECURITY KNOWLEDGE

A recent survey reveals that many of today's servicemen and women do not know they are paying into their Social Security program while serving in the Armed Forces. Many are also unaware of the protection they are paying for.

While Social Security is a valuable program for retired persons, or a disabled man and his family, it also provides benefits for the members of a young Service family.

Simple Idea

What Is Social Security? The basic idea behind Social Security is a simple one. During working years, employes and their employers make Social Security contributions into special trust funds. The amount of the contribution on each side depends on the wage of the employe. The funds that the money is channeled into are retirement and survivor's benefits, disability benefits, and hospital insurance (Medicare).

When a contributor's earnings stop because of death, or are reduced because of disability or retirement, monthly benefits are paid out of these trust funds to replace part of the lost earnings.

A member of the Armed Forces is an "employe" and so contributions are deducted from his or her pay each payday. The "employer," in this case, the Department of Defense, contributes also. In fact, in Fiscal Year 1970 the Department put more than $615,883,000 into Social Security for its employes.

The question is: "What is obtained from the money that goes into Social Security?"

While retirement benefits for some may be a long time to come, future benefits should not be dismissed too lightly, since it will mean money at age 65.

Survivor's benefits and the disability benefits that a serviceman and his family may be entitled to receive, are:

Long-Term Benefits

If he should die while on active duty, his wife and children would be eligible to receive several different types of payments. There is the lump-sum payment from his military Service, this can be as high as $3,000, depending on the grade be held; there are the dependency and indemnity compensation (DIC) benefits which come under the Veterans Administration; and, there is Social Security.

Under Social Security, dependent children can receive monthly checks until they reach 18, or, if they are full-time students, until they are 22 years old. A widow can also receive a monthly check as long as she is caring for a child who is under 18 and who is entitled to benefits because of the Serviceman's Social Security contributions.

In addition to these immediate benefits, which can assure that dependent children will be able to go through school, a widow may receive monthly payments for life when she reaches 60 years of age.

While no one really thinks about dying, for those who do die while on active duty, Social Security can give valuable benefits to their dependents. For a serviceman who is disabled in line of duty or in an accident to get Social Security disability benefits, he must:

—Be fully insured and have credit for 5 years of work in the 10-year period ending when disabled if 31 or older;

—Have credit for one-half the time between age 21 and the time he is unable to work if he becomes disabled betweeen 24 and 31; or

—If disability starts before 24, he needs credit for 1½ years of work in the 3 years before he becomes disabled.

Fully Vs. Currently Insured

If he should die while on active duty, the benefits which can be paid to survivors will depend on his "insured" status.

To be "currently insured" he must have Social Security credit for at least 1½ years of work within 3 years before death.

"Fully insured" status depends on his age and his amount of credit. If he should die before reaching 28, he would be fully insured if he had 1½ years credit. But, suppose he did not enter active duty until he were 28. It would take 2 years of service before he were fully insured. It might be said: no one can be fully insured unless he has credit for at least 1½ years of coverage, and a person with 10 years credit under Social Security can be sure he will be fully insured for life.

The Social Security Administration has

booklets which describe in detail the requirements.

Having credit for sufficient coverage, however, means only that certain kinds of benefits may be payable—it does not determine the amount of the benefit. The amount will depend on the serviceman's average earnings covered by Social Security.

Dependent children will receive survivor's benefits if the serviceman is fully or currently insured; a widow also will receive a monthly check if she is caring for a child under 18 who is receiving a benefits check.

However, servicemen must be fully insured for a dependent parent who is 62 or older to receive a monthly check.

Keep Tabs On Record Account

It is important to know the status of personal Social Security records since they are valuable assets in planning estates.

Personal statements of Social Security records may be obtained by writing to the Social Security Administration, 6401 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, Md., 21235. When writing, full name and Social Security/Service Number should be given.

The Social Security Administration publishes several booklets on many phases of its programs. Servicemen at U.S. installations may visit Social Security offices to inquire into all aspects of the program.

NEWLY SELECTED. Astronaut Alan B. Shepard Jr., right, and Captain Samuel L. Gravelly Jr., are among the U.S. Navy's list of officers selected for promotion to rear admirals in FY 1972. Capt. Shepard and Capt. Gravelly are the first astronaut and black officer, respectively, to be named to flag officer rank. They were among 49 men selected for the high-rank from among 1,988 Naval officers considered. Capt. Gravelly is Commanding Officer of the USS Jouett.
(U.S. Navy Photos)

DACOWITS Holds Semi-Annual Business Meeting In Washington

The Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services (DACOWITS) held its semi-annual meeting at the Pentagon and the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C., April 25-29.

Business sessions began at the Pentagon April 26, with Mrs. Helen K. Leslie, a business and civic leader from St. Petersburg, Fla., Chairman of DACOWITS, presiding. Vice Chairman is Mrs. Richard A. Sutter, a civic leader from St. Louis, Mo.

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird greeted and extended an official welcome to the DACOWITS members, the 10 Directors of the Women's Military Components, Chief Recruiting Officers, and other guests.

Later, Admiral Elmo R. Zumwalt Jr., Chief of Naval Operations, delivered the keynote address.

DACOWITS members were briefed by Department of Defense officials and by the Directors, Women's Military Components, on subjects of prime interest to the committee and women in the Armed Forces.

Working sessions were held by subcommittees at which plans were made for future projects to interpret to the public the need for and role of women in the Military Services, and to promote public acceptance of the Military Services as a career for women. The committee also submitted recommendations on matters pertaining to women in the Services.

Mrs. Richard Nixon received the members of DACOWITS, the 10 Directors of the Women's Military Components, and Chief Recruiting Officers at a White House reception and tea April 27.

DACOWITS is composed of 50 prominent women from throughout the United States selected on the basis of their outstanding reputation in civic or professional fields. Its members are appointed by the Secretary of Defense to three-year terms to advise on policies and standards affecting women in the Military Services. They serve as individuals and not as official representatives of any groups or organizations.

First DoD Domestic Action Conference Is Held; Attended By 200 Military And Civilian Officials

"We can do more!" That was the basic theme and official motto of the first annual DoD conference on the Domestic Action program held April 29-30 in Washington.

Deputy Secretary of Defense David Packard told some 200 officers and civilian officials of the Armed Forces at a banquet session that "it is very important that the idea of Domestic Action be accepted."

Mr. Packard referred to the 2½-year effort by the Services to use U.S. military facilities for recreational purposes and to provide summer jobs to help the Nation to overcome its social problems.

(See Related Story on Page 7)

Keynoting the conference was Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs) Roger T. Kelley, who welcomed the delegates.

Mr. Kelley, who gave statistics to emphasize his predictions, noted that in the summer of 1969 some 275,000 disadvantaged youth participated in DoD Domestic Action programs. "One year later," he said, "the total was 775,000. We can do more!"

He noted that the young, if given the opportunity to help alleviate social conditions, will be better motivated toward the primary military mission.

Swap and Share

Calling on conferees to swap and share Domestic Action experiences, Mr. Kelley set these goals for 1971:

—"Establish summer youth employment opportunities within the Defense Department equal to 4.2 jobs for each 100 civilian employes, with 75 per cent of these jobs being offered to young people from disadvantaged backgrounds.

—"Continue and, where possible, expand the existing educational, recreational and cultural programs for disadvantaged young people.

—"Encourage each military installation, Active and Reserve, to sponsor or support at least one significant project to improve the quality of community life adjoining that installation. Maximum use should be made of volunteers, both civilian and military, serving on their own time."

Col. William E. Brown Jr., USAF, DoD Domestic Action Program Director, pointed out that the program must operate under two important restrictions: 1. Our national security is not affected; 2. all activity is done in cooperation with civilian organizations.

He said Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird established six primary Domestic Action areas in April 1969. They were: Procurement, Manpower, Transfer of Technical Knowledge, Use of Assets, Equal Opportunity, and, Community Relations.

Long-Range Goal

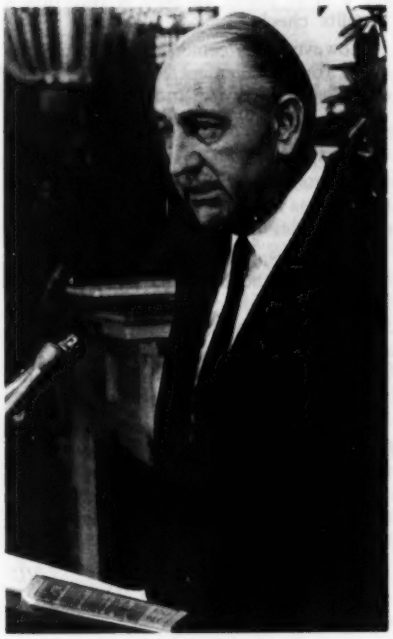
Mr. Laird's long-range goal is one of simplicity he noted, with an aim to make Domestic Action an everyday habit of military personnel.

The conference itself was of a workshop nature with various representatives telling about Domestic Action programs at their installations. When time allowed, non-panel members participated in the discussion, asking questions and reporting on similar projects at their bases.

Panel discussions were held in four broad subject areas: Employment, Recreation, Education and Training, and Community Projects.

Moderator of the Employment Panel was Robert Workman, Chief, Employment Programs, Civilian Personnel Policy, OASD (M&RA).

Army Colonel George C. Hines, Deputy Commander, Ft. McClellan, Alabama, moderated the Recreation Panel.



DEPUTY SECRETARY PACKARD

The Education and Training Panel discussion was led by Joseph Wilkenson, Civilian Personnel Officer, Naval Shipyard, Norfolk, Va.

The Community Projects Panel was chaired by Air Force Colonel Eugene Minietta, Assistant Chief of Staff, Hq. 2nd Air Force, Barksdale AFB, Louisiana.

The Employment Group discussed youth summer employment, stay-in-school programs, and other programs for which the Department of Defense serves as host for other sponsoring government agencies. The group also talked about problems relating to program organization and

management, motivation, counseling and supervision.

The Recreation Panel addressed itself to recruiting, transportation, funding and scheduling problems and working relationships with other government and community agencies.

The Education and Training Panel concentrated on programs for disadvantaged groups with emphasis on youth. Panelists told of their everyday experiences with education and training needs, training needs, techniques, available resources, with an eye toward organizing a successful effort.

The Community Projects Panel discussed the various kinds of projects that can be developed to improve the quality of life of a community. These projects ranged from clean-up campaigns, aid to small businesses, and drug abuse education, to the development of teen centers and parks.

Conclusions

Several broad conclusions were drawn at the conference; they were:

—Restrictions on the use of government transportation for Domestic Action projects present a thorny problem;

—Inasmuch as overly-militarized Domestic Action projects sometimes receive adverse reaction, civilian participation in such projects is most necessary;

—Frequently, facilities and services of other government agencies and community organizations—particularly those that are unavailable at a military installation—can be utilized to further the ends of a Domestic Action program;

—No two military installations and their surrounding communities have identical problems, therefore, solutions to such problems must be individually tailored to meet needs peculiar to the particular area;

—Past experience has shown that successful Domestic Action programs all have had one common characteristic: a "where there's a will, there's a way" attitude; and

—Where children are involved in a Domestic Action program, liability insurance should be obtained to cover any risk to which such youngsters might become involved.

Domestic Action Awards Given To Reserve Units

Thirty units of the National Guard and Reserve have received Department of Defense awards for the first time in recognition of their continuing efforts in support of community projects and Domestic Action programs.

Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs) Roger T. Kelley and Deputy Assistant Secretary (Reserve Affairs) Theodore C. Marrs presented the awards at a Pentagon ceremony.

A plaque was presented to the outstanding unit of each component and a certificate was given to other units whose activities were considered "exceptionally noteworthy."

Special awards were given to Major General William J. Sutton, Chief of Army Reserve, for his leadership in support of the Department of Defense Domestic Action Program and to Camp Booneville, Washington, for its successful effort to make military facilities available for community support.

Units receiving **AWARDS** were:

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Utah National Guard

For establishing, organizing and managing the Utah National Guard Bantam Basketball Program, a state-wide non-profit endeavor which has filled a void in physical fitness for Utah boys of 11 to 13 years of age. Juvenile delinquency has been significantly reduced in those communities where the program was conducted.

UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE

360th Station Hospital, Fort Brooke, Puerto Rico

For their efforts toward improving public health in an area of high unemployment and large numbers of poor; for their emergency action in response to a major flood and for support of a drug rehabilitation center operated solely from donations of goods and services.

NAVAL RESERVE

Navy Marine Corps Training Center, Greenville, S.C.

For assistance in clearing and rehabilitating public recreation facilities, making repairs to youth camps and cooperating with the Greenville County Neighborhood Youth Corps to provide technical training to young people.

MARINE CORPS RESERVE

Company D, 10th Engineer Battalion, Phoenix, Arizona

For using training by-products in the construction of civic projects in the local community with emphasis on recreational facilities and ecological improvements as well as participating actively in the Toys for Tots program of the Marine Corps Reserve.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

193rd Tactical Electronic Warfare Group, Middletown, Pennsylvania

For expressed compassion to the mentally re-

(Continued On Page 8)

MILITARY STRENGTH FIGURES FOR MARCH 1971 SUMMARIZED BY DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Total numerical strength of the Armed Forces on March 31, 1971, based on preliminary reports, was 2,802,344. This represents a decrease of 37,821 from the February 28, 1971, combined strength of 2,840,165.

March strength figures for each service, with month-ago and year-ago figures for comparison, follow:

ACTIVE DUTY MILITARY PERSONNEL

	March 31 1971 Preliminary	February 28 1971	March 31 1970
Army	1,187,467	1,217,378	1,368,427
Navy	638,958	644,243	709,715
Marine Corps	221,751	225,225	286,026
Air Force	754,168	753,319	808,520
TOTAL DOD	2,802,344	2,840,165	3,172,688

The figures represent full-time military personnel comprising both regulars and reserves on continuous active duty and officer candidates including cadets at the Military and Air Academies and midshipmen at the Naval Academy.

RESERVE AWARDS

(Continued From Page 7)

tarded, knowledgeable assistance to Boy Scout Units, and aid in the adjustment to school life of pre-school, underprivileged children in the Steelton and Middletown, Pennsylvania, areas.

AIR FORCE RESERVE

302nd Special Operations Wing, Clinton County AFB, Ohio

For construction of a city park in Sabina, Ohio, a project which involved not only some 50 volunteer members of the unit but also the young people in whose interest the project was begun.

CITATIONS

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Rhode Island ARNG

For planning, organizing, and operating a summer camp program for disadvantaged youths at Camp Varnum, Narragansett, Rhode Island.

50th Armored Division Support Command, Newark, New Jersey

For their efforts and assistance to the city of Newark, New Jersey in removing more than 1,000 abandoned cars from the streets, a community improvement project which enhanced the safety and ecology of the entire city.

District of Columbia National Guard

For their operation of the D.C. National Guard's Third Annual Youth Leaders Camp, a program which annually provides 170 youth, representing a cross-section of the community, with the opportunity to learn and practice basic principles of leadership in a wholesome multi-racial, outdoor atmosphere.

West Virginia National Guard

For their operation of the West Virginia National Guard Annual Youth Leaders Camp. This domestic Action provided 106 youths from 54 high schools with an opportunity to participate in leadership and character building programs.

ARMY RESERVE

405th Military Intelligence Detachment, Denver, Colorado

For their efforts in a long range program in conjunction with the city of Denver, the Denver University, Colorado State University, and state agencies to halt the spread of Dutch Elm disease. This project represents an ideal pooling of resources toward solution of a major environmental problem.

328th General Hospital, Ft. Douglas Utah

For extensive use of their medical skills in numerous year-round programs of service to the community, and their work with the Governor's joint planning committee concerning matters of medical support during disasters.

939th Transportation Co., Philadelphia, Pa., and 851st Transportation Co., Pedricktown, New Jersey

For their joint accomplishments in completing a municipal improvement project involving transformation of a dangerous and unsightly tract of land into a recreational area for Morristown, Pa.

489th Engineer Battalion, Hot Springs, Arkansas

For their total involvement in community projects in three Arkansas cities. These projects covered the entire field of community improvement and involved close coordination with citizens groups, youth groups, and local officials, and required imaginative but sound and constructive management of resources.

NAVAL RESERVE

Mobile Construction Battalion 2, Alameda, California

For improving and rehabilitating a wide variety of recreational facilities for youth groups, not only in its local area but in other geographic locations, as a by-product of training for its mobilization mission.

Naval Reserve Training Center, Stockton, California

For assistance in improving racial harmony in its local community and in supporting programs for youth recreation and remedial education.

Naval Air Station, Glenview, Illinois

For a concerted domestic action program which included conduct of aviation workshops and seminars on drug abuse for the youth of the greater Chicago area.

Naval Air Reserve Training Unit, Alameda, California

For assistance in youth programs, job assistance to veterans, and racial harmony in the local community.

MARINE CORPS RESERVE

Headquarters Company, 6th Engineer Battalion, South Bend, Indiana

For using construction skills and heavy equipment in a variety of ecological improvement and general civic support projects in the local community.

Company A (Rein), 6th Engineer Battalion, Gary, Indiana

For assistance to local schools, Youth Clubs and charity drives as well as support of civic improvement projects using unit skills and equipment for snow removal, clean-up campaigns, local beautification projects and recreational facility improvement.

Company C, 6th Engineer Battalion, Knoxville, Tennessee

For assistance to the local community and regional youth programs in clearing and improving recreational areas and summer camps and for active programs to enhance civic consciousness and pride among young people.

10th Engineer Battalion (—), Portland, Oregon

For assistance to the local community through construction of recreational facilities, involvement in civic beautification, and support of charity drives youth organizations, and historic and civic associations.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Oregon National Guard

For its participation in the successful operation of the Housing Authority of Portland and Oregon National Guard HAP-CAMP and its contribution to the mental and physical well-being of youths residing in public housing projects in the city of Portland.

Utah National Guard

For providing through the Utah National Guard Freedom Academy a balanced program of academic subjects and practical exercises on "Americanism" to select high school students from throughout the State of Utah.

134th Air Refueling Group, McGhee-Tyson Air Base, Knoxville, Tenn.

For the sponsorship and determined involvement in the successful "Toys for Tots' Christmas program benefiting underprivileged children in Blount County, Tennessee.

108th Tactical Fighter Wing, McGuire AFB, New Jersey

For the successful organization and conduct of a Day Camp program for underprivilegd boys in the Trenton, New Jersey area.

AIR FORCE RESERVE

928th Tactical Airlift Group, Chicago-O'Hare IAP, Indiana

For a continuing program over the past seven years to provide Christmas parties and gifts to every child in the pediatric wards of Cook County Hospital.

452nd Military Airlift Wing and 81st Maintenance Squadron (Mobile), Hamilton AFB, California

For a continuing program to improve community conditions in Riverside, California, including restoration of a building for the local Boy's Club and an extensive clean-up campaign at local parks.

MANY MEMORIES. Lieutenant General William J. Van Ryzin, Chief of Staff, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, salutes during retirement ceremonies April 29 to bring to an end more than 35 years of service. The ceremony took place at the Marine Barracks in Washington.
(U.S. Marine Corps Photo by SSgt. R. A. Rees)

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